MANY SOLDIERS RETURN TO AMERICAN SHORES

Cruisers Scattle and Charleston Dock in New York With Sevcral Units.

THIRTY-SEVENTH MEN LAND

teamship Harrisburg Arrives From Brest With Ohio and West Virginia Troops-Canadian Forces in

IBy Associated Press.1
NEW YORK, March 19.—With 1,577
soldlers and twenty naval enlisted men, the cruiser Seattle arrived here today from Brest. Units aboard included the Gne Hundred and Fourth Machine-Gun Battalion complete (Twenty-seventh Division, New Yorkers). There were also 250 casuals of various branches of the service.
Units aboard the cruiser Charleston, which also docked today, included Casual Company No. 965, North Carolina. The Charleston transported 1,271 iden, including the Twenty-seyenth and One Hundred and Forty-seyenth Aero Squadron.

and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Aero Squadron.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Denhart, Bowling Green, Ky., was ranking officer on the Charleston. He went to France as a casual last June, and was successively attached to the Three Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment of Field Artillery (Eighty-second Division), and the Third Corps Artillery Hark.

Rield Artillery (Eighty-second Division), and the Third Corps Artillery Hark.

The Twenty-seventh Aero Squadron Claims to have downed fifty-five enemy machines. The pilots flew Nieuport and Spad machines, and reported that 60 per cent of its active flying men were casualties. Captain Alfred A. Grant, of Denton, Tex.. commanding the first pursuit group of the squadron, returned with the Distinguished Service Cross and the French War Cross. He reported he had three planes to his credit.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Aero Squadron has been flying one year in the Toul, Verdun, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Argonne sectors. It was attached for some time to the French army. The squadron has had ten casualties.

The Thirty-seventh Division troops, including New York and New Jersey men, who served as replacements, came home in command of Major Joseph Harris, regular army. Savannah, Ga. The division's casualties were light.

Miss Katherine Stinson, aviatrix, was a passenger.

With 2.302 troops and 220 nawal officers and men the steamship Harrisburg arrived also from Brest. Units included seven detachments of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry, Thirty-seventh Division (Ohio and West. Virginia), for Camps Meade, Devens, Funston, Green, Gordon, Sheiby and Dix, and first and second air-service-construction companies. There were also 630 sick and wounded, sixty-five nurses, about 150 scattered casuals and thirteen civilians.

GUARDSMEN TO RETURN

GUARDSMEN TO RETURN

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The
Porty-second (Rainbow) and Twentysixth (New England National Guard)
Divisions will sail from Brest between
March 28 and April 19, the War Department was informed today by General Pershing. The Rainbow Division
will land at New York and the New
England Division at Boston.

General Pershing said it would not
be possible to send home the Seventyseventh (New York National Army)
Division before April 24, unless German shipping became available sooner
than was now anticipated.

Troops returning from France during the week ended March 14, numbered 59,454, the largest total for any
week since the armistice was signed.
Figures made public today by the War
Department showed that up to March
14, 414,278 men had been brought
home.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS RETURN TO HALIFAX

RETURN TO HALIFAX
HALIFAX. March 19.—The steamship Celtic from Southampton, docked
here late last night with 3,000
Canadian troops and several civilian
passengers, including Professor A.
Nernick and Rector Emeritus Hobbelynk, of the University of Louvain,
who are going to Washington.
Professor Nernick was burgomaster
of the Belgian city of Louvain during
the war. He has been appointed an
attache of the Belgian legation at
Washington.

PLANS BILL TO RETURN RAILROADS TO OWNERS

Expects Also That Improvement of Wire Lines Will Follow Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Return of the railroads to their private owners about July 1, 1920, will be proposed in a bith how teing prepared by Representative 50hn J. Esch, of Wisconsin, the new chairman of the House on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Esch said today he thought it would be possible to enact the legislation and send it to the President for his approval before the end of the year. It would become operative, under the provisions he will urge, within six months after the President signs it.

The bill introduced by Mr. Esch in the last Congress will be used as a basis around which the new legislation will be written. It contains the fundamentals of the railroad problem which should be considered in reaching a satisfactory solution, Mr. Esch believes.

It is also likely, Mr. Esch stated, that a solution of the wire lines problem will be sought in the same legislation other important sections of the bill will provide for:

1—Strict Federal control of stocks and bonds issues.

2—Co-ordination of motor truck routes with the existing carriers under the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

3—Development of water-borne traffic by co-ordinating inland canals and rivers with the railroad system.

BRITAIN WOULD NOT PUT LEAGUE PLAN IN TREATY

Nation Favors Enrly Peace and Study of World Society Later.

BY WILLIAM J. BUTLER.

LONDON, March 19.—Great Britain is exceedingly anxious to meet the wishes of America, but she believes peace should be concluded immediately and the league of nations be handled later. That is the logical summary of the British attitude judging from the press comment and expressions obtained in British officialdom though, for obvious reasons, names cannot be mentioned. In some circles it is true there prevails a view summed up by the Daily News thus:

"It would be a profound mistake to leave the covenant out of the terms."

SEEK FACTS IN KOREA

American Government Agents Are
Asked to Investigate Complaints
Made.

By Associated Press. (By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—American government agents in the Orient have been asked for information regarding reports that during the independence demonstrations in Korea the American consul at Seoul was arrested by Japanese soldiers and American missionaries, including women, subjected to indignities. The State Department today had no information on the subject other than that contained in press dispatches.

Fall Working Time at Willimantic.

[By Associated Press.]

WILLIMANTIC, CONN., March 19.—
Restoration of full working time of fifty-five hours a week was announced today at the plants of the Quidnick Windham Cotton Manufacturing Company here and in Quidnick, R. I.

in 1817, an agreement was made with England to limit the naval forces of the two countries upon the great Lakes.

"By the treaty of 1848 the United States guaranteed the sovereignty and property of New Granada over the listhmus of Panama. By the treaty of

Williamsburg Adopts Resolutions Strongly Favoring League of Nations

[Special to The Times-Dispatch,]
WILLIAMSBURG, VA., March 19.
—Sentiment for the lengue of nations is strong in Williamsburg, both among the student body and faculty of William and Mary College, and among the people of the city.

At vesper services Sunday, following an address on the subject of the lengue by Harry St. George Tucker, Dr. Lyon G. Tyler introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously by an audience of students and citizens, which crowded the college chapel:

citizens, which crowded the college chapel:

Whereas, after a war of unprecedented frightfulness, the world stands on the threshold of a new cra, the possibilities of which for the bappiness and advancement of mankind are beyond all calculation;

And, whereas the hour and the man have met in the person or our great President, Thomas Woodrow Wilson, whose leadership at this crisis places this country in the front rank of the nations who are deliberating at the peace conference in France;

covenant containing any such stipula

opponents of the league," he

POINTS TO AMERICAN

TREATIES ON COMMERCE.

"Finally," said the speaker, "an objection is made to the covenant on the ground its provisions are contrary to the Constitution of the United States on the ground a treaty to limit armaments, or to require a commercial boycott, or to guarantee the territory of another country, or to limit the right to declare war are contrary to the powers vested in Congress. Now it so happens that all these things have been regulated by treaties already made, still in existence and duly ratifled by the Senate. Treaties regulating commerce in various ways have been common, and are too numcrous to require citation.

"With the approval of the Senate in 1817, an agreement was made with England to limit the naval forces of the two countries upon the great Lakes.

"By the treaty of 1846 the United."

TREATIES ON COMMERCE

LODGE AND LOWELL

place, and it is the plain duty of the American people that they should stand in a solid body behind their chief,
Resolved, That this meeting demands in behalf of this country that all efforts tending to embarrans the President in the formation of a league of nations and a peace treaty shall cease. Under the Constitution he has the right and responsibility of making treaties, and any interference with him at this stage is plainly unconstitutional. The proper time to criticize is when the President submits his work to the Senate, who can then approve or reject. And resolved, secondly, That our confidence and trust in the President are so strong that we believe the plan for peace, when matured under his unembarransed guidance, will be above criticism and, while establishing a new light of hope and promise for the nations, will sacrifice no essential rights of the

And, whereas at such a solemi

moment all party spirit is out of

place, and it is the plain duty of the

1903 we guaranteed and agreed to maintain the independence of the republic of Panama, and by the treaty of 1916 guaranteed the independence of Haiti and agreed to lend efficient aid for its preservation. Finally, between 1914 and 1916 the United States made treaties with twenty nations to refer to arbitration disputes 'of every nature whatsoever,' and not to go to war until after the award. DEBATE COVENANTS OF WORLD SOCIETY (Continued From First Page.) Continued From First Page.)

arose when Senator Lodge, in emphasizing the importance of Article X, in the covenant, asked if the American people would be willing to send forth "our sons to fight the battles of all the nations of the world. Yet that is what is demanded," he added, "and the American people should ponder this soberly before accepting a covenant containing any such stipula-

LATE FOR SENATORS TO FIND UNCONSTITUTIONALITY "It is a little late in the day for opponents of the covenant of Paris to discover that its treaty obligations are unconstitutional, and hence that all the foregoing are null and void. This is particularly true of those Senators who voted for many of these treaties."

Dr. Lowell called upon his opponent to declare first: whether he would or would not vote for the covenant provided it was amended as the Senator wished; and, second, what amendments in the sound or wished; and, second, what amendments minister and members of the governcovenant containing any such stipulation.

"If they are ready to accept it, all right. If the American people are not ready to, that article will have to go out of the treaty. If that league with that article had existed in the eighteenth century, France could not have assisted this country to win the revolution. If that league had existed in 1878 we could not have interfered and rescued Cuba from the clutches of Spain; we should have brought a war on with all the other nations of the world.

DEMONSTRATION FOLLOWS wished; and, second, what amendmen he desired.

he desired.

Departing from his set address to reply to his opponent, Dr. Lowell said:

"We both feel this covenant, as it stands, defective, but the difference is that I feel when those defects have been removed, that covenant, with those defects cured, ought to be ratified—and he does not tell us whether he thinks so or not."

DEMONSTRATION FOLLOWS
ADDRESS BY SENATOR
."Perhaps the time has come to do it.
I only wish tonight to call your attention to the gravity of that promise, to what it means; that it is morally binding; that there is no escape when a guarantee of that sort is invoked. Think over it well; that is all I ask. And remember we must make no promise; enter into no agreement, that we are not going to carry out in letter and in spirit."

Senator Lodge spoke not quite an hour. As he concluded there was a demonstration which was renewed a moment later when Dr. Lowell was introduced. The latter's remarks drew frequent applause from the audience. Dr. Lowell laid the premises for his argument by asserting that to be effective, a league of nations to prevent war must provide for compulsory arbitration, with penalties for the offender that no nation would venture to incur. Punishment should be meted out, not by a council of the league, but automatically by the agreed and immediate attitude of the members of the league who had bound themselves to resist an aggressor.

SAYS COVENANT NOW IS
BUT DRAFT FOR LEAGUE

SAYS COVENANT NOW IS BUT DRAFT FOR LEAGUE SAYS COVENANT NOW IS

BUT DRAFT FOR LEAGUE

Then he analyzed the proposed covenant to establish that thought. There were faults in the drafting, it offered the minimum essentials of an effective antiwar league.

"The covenant of Paris," he said, "is very defective in its drafting. It is easily misunderstood, and has, in fact, been widely misunderstood. Let us remember that in its present shape it is intended only as a draft, subject to correction."

He summarized the provisions of the covenant and concluded that the obligations assumed by the members of the league were "to do, or abstain from, definite acts, either continuously or on the happening of events described; never under the orders, or by direction, of any organ of the league. The members agree to preserve one another's intergrity and independence absolutely, not because directed to do so by the league."

"On the other hand," he continued, "the executive council is limited to consultation and recommendations which the members of the league are under no obligation to accept."

SAYS SUPER-SOVEREIGN

BODY FEAR IMAGINARY

"The fear of a super-sovereign body, to which we are asked to saerifice out."

BODY FEAR IMAGINARY

"The fear of a super-sovereign body, to which we are asked to sacrifice our independence, is the creation of an overheated imagination. No organ of the league has any authority to give commands to this country that need give us a moment's anxiety. The only substantial powers any such body is to possess, beyond making recommendations, are derived from an unanimous decision in an international dispute, contrary to which a nation may not go to war; and from the right to forbid an increase in armaments or to direct the duties of a mandate in case we first agree to the reduction of armaments, or to the assumption of the mandate."

Mr. Lowell summed up his review of the league in these words:

"The strength of such a league lies in the obligations assumed directly by the several members of the league, and this is both the most effective and least adventurous method of preventing war.

"The opponents of the league," he continued, "set up an imaginary scare-Paris.

"The Senate under the Constitution has the right to advise and consent. If the President of the United States had done what other Presidents had done, if he had laid that (the proposed covenant) before the Senate—if he had followed the example of other Presidents—then we could have taken constructive action. It was done by Andrew Jackson, by General Grant, by George Washington and by Abraham Lincoln. And in the path that George Washington and Abraham Lincoln have walked there is no man too great to walked there is no man too great to tread.

CRITICIZES PRESIDENT FOR DICTATORIAL TACTES

FOR DICTATORIAL TACTCS

"If the President had laid that draft before the Senate, as these other Presidents have done, if he had said to the Senate: 'I submit this draft to you for your advice; I hope for your approval, and for such suggestions as you may have to make, he would have had the amendments laid before him to present to the peace conference in Paris. The battle would have been more than half won by the mere submission.

"He not only did not lay it before the constitutional body which is entitled to advise him, but he does not call the Senate together now to consider it. If they want to know in Paris what amendments wore required, call together the constitutional advisers of the President and the amendments will be drafted and sent. But one Senator cannot speak with authority for the entire body. Call them together and the amendments will be presented, and if they were adopted the treaty will be ratified in very short order." "The opponents of the league," he continued, "set up an imaginary scare-crow of their own creation and then fire at it with great satisfaction to themselves. If the United States is not subject to the orders of the executive council, it is senseless to talk of our being ruled by a body in which we have only one vote out of nine."

NO PLAN TO INTERFEBLE. NO PLAN TO INTERFERE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS No PLAN TO INTERFERE
IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

He discussed the various objections that had been raised, saying, in part:
"An objection brought forward by the opponents of the league is that Aslatic immigration, the policy of a protective tariff or some other matter of vital domestic interest may be brought before the executive council for inquiry and decided against us. It would seem to be clear that the framers of the covenant did not intend to submit to the council the internal affairs of the members of the league, and if there is any serious doubt on the question, there will doubtless be no objection to making it perfectly clear."

Coming to the Monroe Doctrine, which he said was "the greatest bugbear of all," Mr. Lowell expressed the opinion the United States would be justified in asking for a clause in the covenant that no foreign power should acquire any possession on the American continent or the adjacent islands. However, he said, the covenant extended the doctrine over the world and its adoption would relieve the United States itself of any suspicion of imperialistic designs on its American neighbors.

POINTS TO AMERICAN

SIBERIAN PRESS **FULL OF TIRADES** AGAINST AMERICA

(Continued From First Page.) taken up arms in Eastern Siberia can properly be termed Bolshevists. The peasants for months have been subjected to brutality at the hands of troops, chiefly Cossacks, most of whom represent the Omsk government. On the pretext of searching for Bolshevists the troops have raided villages in the country side, murdering and imprisoning men and beating and maltreating women.

imprisoning men and beating and maltreating women.

There have been reports of such occurrences in many districts and individual cases which have been investigated have established the truth of some of these reports, and the Japanese apparently have adopted the course of supporting the troops who are committing the outrages.

Out of all this has grown the charge that General Graves has not shown a proper spirit of co-operation and has displayed a tendency to pro-Bolshevism.

STATE DEPARTMENT HEARS
OF SIBERIAN SITUATION
WASHINGTON, March 19.—Reports of growing anti-American feeling in Eastern Siberia have been for some time in the hands of the State Department. This was learned authoritatively today. The reports, it was learned, came from both American diplomatic and military representatives in Siberia, and instances of the feeling were cited. Officials of the State Department, it was said, however, have thoroughly approved the conduct of the American forces under Major-General William S. Graves.

Instructions were issued to General Graves before he went to Siberia. It was learned, to avoid carefully any act which would commit the United States government to either side in any factional trouble. These instructions, it was said, have been repeated from time to time, and strict observances of them by the American commander has aroused some of the hostility.

LABOR PARTY IS ACTIVE IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Demands Formal Recognition as Official Opposition to the Coalition Government.

POWER ADDS NEW TOUCH

Refusal of Sinn Feiners to Take Their Seats and Defeat of Liberals Make Workers the Second Strongest Faction.

BY A BRITISH M. P.

LONDON, March 19.—As a result of the overwhelming defeat of the Liberal party under Mr. Asquith, the next strongest party to Lloyd George's Coalition in the new English House of Commons is the Labor varty with sixty-three members. (Sinn Fein has ten more representatives, but as its members refuse to countenance a "Saxon" Parliament by attending there, it need hardly be taken into account.)

The Labor men are, however, determined to make their presence felt, and have already held a meeting of their members and passed a resolution demanding recognition as the official opposition to the Coalition government. It hardly seems possible for the authorities to resist this claim, and so it may be of interest to consider which the second consider the second consider which the second consider the second consider the second consider the second consideration and consideration consideration are second consideration and consideration consideration and consideration and consideration consideration and consideration and consideration consideration and consideration BY A BRITISH M. P.

and so it may be of interest to consider what the Labor party gains by the assumption of this role and also how far its members are qualified to assume the new duties which will be imposed upon them.

It is no wonder that the Labor members have been tempted by the prose-

wished; and, second, what amendments he desired.

Departing from his set address to reply to his opponent, Dr. Lowell said; stands, defective, but the difference is that I feel when those defects have heen removed, that covenant, with those defects cured, ought to be rationally the property of the opponent of the covenant, with those defects cured, ought to be rationally the property of the covenant, with those defects cured, ought to be rationally the property of the covenant, with those defects cured, ought to be rationally the property of the covenant, with those defects cured, ought to be rationally the property of the covenant, with those defects cured, ought to be rationally the property of the covenant, with those defects cured, ought to be rationally the property of the covenant of the covenant, with those defects cured, ought to be rationally the property of the covenant o

respects an unknown quantity. He impresses one as a strong man, and though no orator, he knows his own mind and says what he thinks. A man who can do this, and who is respected by his colleagues, is always sure to command the attention of the house, but it is open to doubt whether Mr. Adamson knows mough of the world to make a first-class leader of opposition.

tion.

He has two prominent lieutenants, Mr. Clynes, vice-chairman of the party, and J. H. Thomas. Mr. Clynes, the former food controller, is a very honest Lancashire man, who is liked by every one, and whose hard work and sincerity have earned him a position to which his ability is possibly unequal. He is believed to be easily influenced by his nominal subordinates, and is somewhat upset by the more influenced by his nominal subordinates, and is somewhat upset by the more extreme members of his party on account of his service under Lloyd George. Mr. Thomas, the leader of the rallwaymen, is a much abler man. Though he can speak his mind on occasion, and has more than once earned universal respect by teiling the members of his union that they would not be justified in striking in violation of agreements, yet he is something of a be justified in striking in violation of agreements, yet he is something of a mystery. He is patriotic, yet during the war he refrained from denouncing other labor members who were not, and when he thought it desirable he attacked the government. As a result, both extreme and moderate labor men regard him with the respect that one gives to the unfathomable, and conceive it probable that his short, square, commonplace figure harbors the soul it probable that his short, square, commonplace figure harbors the soul of a statesman

commonplace figure harbors the soul of a statesman.

Certainly his party needs one. Most of its rank and file are trades union officials, intimately versed in every detail of their own business, but ignorant of finance, and, above all, ignorant of foreign affairs. So far as European politics are concerned the Labor party has been grievously weakened by the election, for it has lost all those members who took an active part in international socialism. Mr. Henderson, Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Snowden and others were believed to favor leniency to Germany, and they have paid the penalty, but their absence is a serious handicap to their party, which now contains hardly a single man conversant with foreign politics. There is probably no questics in which the government will be more anxious to avoid discussion, since all governments (and still more all permanent officials) like to shroud foreign affairs in secrecy, and there is, therefore, no question which needs greater attention from a vigilant and patriotic opposition. Labor will probably discover, when it undertakes its new responsibilities, that honesty and good will need to be supplemented by knowledge and experience before they can bear useful fruit.—(Copyright, 1919). experience before they useful fruit .- (Copyright, 1919).

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IN SMOKY MOUNTAINS

By Associated Press 1

Hundreds of People Turn Out Search For Lad Mysteriously Missing.

NEWPORT TENN., March 19.—Taking the wrong fork in the road when he was turned back after attempting to follow his sistors to a country store in the Cosby section of this county, Abraham Idneoin Ramsey, has mysteriously disappeared in the wilds of the Smoky Mountains. The boy, instead of taking the road to his home, followed an unused mountain path and was trailed for five miles toward the top of the smokies when all trace was lost. Hundreds of highlanders who know every trail of the mountains have searched for the child since March fi, camping out at night and building fires in hope they might attract the attention of the boy. Thinking possibly young Ramsey had fallen into a creek near the scene of the disappearance this stream has been dragged for inlies without result. Some of the searchers express the opinion the child, wearled by his wanderings, bad fallen asleep and been devoured by a bear known to be in the neighborhood.

The mysterious disappearance has aroused the entire mountain section, both men and women abandoning their work and taking to the fastnesses in search of the lost child.

CHARGE I ANDERS IS DRIVER

CHARGE LANDERS IS DRIVER

Man Now in Henrico County Jail on Charge of Participating in Liquor Car Hold-Up.

Manslaughter was the charge filed against John Landers, of 217 East Mar-shall Street, on a warrant issued yes-terday. He is in the Henrico County terday. He is in the Henrico County jail also facing a charge of highway robbery in connection with the hold-up of a car load of liquor, which had been confiscated and was being transported to Richmond by prohibition officers on the night of March 10.

The charge of manslaughter placed against Landers yesterday grows out of the death of Charles Clark, who was struck and fatally injured on November 21, 1918, when he was struck by a speeding motor car. The automobile driver did not stop when he struck Clark, and as no one recognized the car, his identity remained a mystery.

MUST DIVERT TRADE

New Orleans Men Are Told That Some Should Be Taken From New York.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—"The time has come when the combination that is now forcing nearly all of the export and import commerce of the United States through the port of New York, must be broken up," W. H. Hammer, president of the foreign trade board of San Francisco, told members of the New Orleans Association of Commerce at a conference with them here tonight. "The welfare of the entier country," he said, "demands this, and it is up to the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast to join forces to accomplish it." [By Associated Press.]

ASK REED TO RESIGN

Against League of Nations Arouse Ire of Missouri Legislators.

By Associated Press. JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 19.—
James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri, was called upon to resign his seat in the Senate in resolutions adopted here today by a conference of fifty of the sixty-seven Democratic members of the House of Representatives. The action aws taken, conference leaders announced, as a result of Senator Reed's address to the Legislature yesterday, in which he attacked the proposed league of nations.

NEWS BULLETINS

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.—A. N. Scey, aged forty-five, of Lynchburg, Va., was instantly killed today in a twenty-five-foot fall off a warehouse at the port terminals.

hospital at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. was selected today by Surgeon-General Ireland as a special hospital for tuberculosis patients. Hereafter no other class of patients will be sent there. The hospital has been designated as general hospital No. 42.

in official quarters this evening.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 12.—The French government, the newspapers announce, has offered to bell certain war material to Brazil.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Typhoid is being spread through Siberia, by Russians returning from German prisons, according to a cable message from Consul-General Harris, at Irkutsk, received today at headquarters of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

NEW YORK, March 19.—George B. Williams, who resigned as president of the Cosmopolitan Bank, in the Bronx, shortly after the bank had been robbed of \$26,000, was arrested tonight on an indictment charging him with making a false entry in the hank's records, involving \$7,800, on December 27.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—Reports from various sections of the State, indicating that "sleeping sickness" is assuming an epidemic form, have prompted the State Public Health Council to call a special meeting, to be held in the near future, to consider the situation. Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockeftelier Institute and member of the council, is investigating the origin of the malady, and a report from him is awaited by the health department.

MONTREAL, March 13.—The Rev. Father Rene Labelle, parish priest of Notre Dame, Montreal, was today chosen as superior-general of the Sulpician Order in Canada, to succeed the Rev. Father Troie, who died last Saturday

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Wish Brussels Made World League's Seat

PARIS, March 18.—The Belgian delegates have presented the official request of Belgium that Brussels should be chosen as the seat of the league of nations.

The delegation has transmitted to President Wilson and the heads of the great powers a copy of the letter from Burgomaster Max, of Brussels, stating that the munkipality would present to the league the Egmont Palace, formerly the property of the Duc d'Arenberg, for use as its headquarters.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY DIVIDED

BERLIN, March 19.—That the majority and independent Socialist parties are irreconcilably split is the common impression in political circles today, resulting from a speech of Wolfgang Heine in the Prussian diet, made in reply to the demand of the independents for a repeal of martial law in Berlin.

Following closely upon Minister of Defense Noske's castigation of the independents at Weimar, Herr Heine, who is Prussian Minister of Justice, and one of the majority leaders, presented a scathing indictment of the faction of Hugo Haase, the independent leader, in which he reviewed the intimate co-operation existing between the independents and Spartacans from the first day of the revolution. WHOSE CAR STRUCK CLARK

> FOUR CASES OF "SLEEPING SICKNESS" ARE FOUND

United States Health Officials Are Investigating Illness in South Carolins.

COLUMBIA. S. C., March 19.—Four cases of lethargic encephalitis, or "sleeping sickness," in South Carolina have been reported to the State Board of Health, it was announced today. They were found at Charleston, Marion, Johnsonville and Latta. Dr. A. A. Hayne, secretary of the State Board of Health, and Dr. P. V. Akin, of the United States Public Health Service, investigated the Latta case. Dr. Akin said today the sleeping sickness there was the case of a woman of fifty-eight years, who had not suffered with influenza or any disease in recent years. Her condition was such he predicted fatal ending.

UNIFORMED MEN IN PATROL

Lawrence Authorities Call Military Chief's Attention to Alleged Misuse of Army Garb.

IAWRENCE, MASS, March 19.—
Picketing of the textile mill gates by
striking workers was resumed today
with no renewal of the disorder of
yesterday. The strikers' patrol included a number of men in army uniform. A letter from the department
of public safety to General Edwards,
commanding the Northeastern Department. It became known today, has
called his attention to the fact that
a man wearing a soldier's uniform was
fined Monday for intimidation and assault.

City Marshal O'Brien said today there were fourteen men in uniform in the strikers' patrols.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS FIND THOUSANDS OF UNIFORMS Arrangements Made to Convert Ger-man Apparel Into Garments For Needy Refugees.

Both boys and men now appear on the streets in new clothes, some of which have been disguised by dyes The women, too, have availed them-selves of the opportunity to get warm war coats. They have scorned, how-PARIS, March 19.—A rumor that Premier Clemenceau has resigned the portfolio of Minister of War, which was current here to-day, was denied in official quarters this evening.

Revolt in Petrograd.

LONDON, March 19.—There are unconfirmed reports that a revolution of the Mensheviki, or moderate element of the Social Democratic party, against the Soviet government has broken out in Petrograd, according to a German government wireless dispatch received tonight. tonight.

Was General Pershing's Cook.
NORFOLK, VA., March 19.—Carl Mc.
Nussen, brought back here from New
York for trial on a charge of nonsupport, has papers in his possession showing that, while serving with the American army in France, he was attached
to general staff headquarters as personal cook for General Pershing.

Increase in Unemployed.
WASHINGTON, March 19.—Marked increase in the number of unemployed throughout the country and in the number of cities reporting a surplus of labor, are shown in a report of the Federal Employment Service for the past week.

Grove's Taxteless chill Tonic which is simply IRON and QUININE suspended in syrup, Restores Vitality and Energy by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. So pleasant even Children like it. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. Price 60c.—Adv.

BACK LIKE A BOARD? IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

There's no use suffering from the swful agony of lame back. Don't wait till it "passes off." It only comes back. Find the cause and stop it. Diseased conditions of kidneys are usually indicated by stiff lame backs and other wrenching pains, which are nature's signals for help!

Here's the remedy. When you feel the first twinges of pain or experience any of these symptoms, get busy at once. Go to your druggist and get a box of the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Haariem Oil Capsules, imported fresh every month from the leboratories in Heariem, Holland. Pleasant and easy to take, they instantly attack the poisonous germs clogging your system and bring quick relief.

For over two hundged years they have been helping the sick. Why not try them? Soid everywhere by reliable druggists in sealed packages. Three sizes. Money back if they do not help you. Ask for "GOLD MEDAL" and be sure the name "GOLD MEDAL" is on the box

Burlington Hotel, 431 Rooms, 178 Baths Washington, D. C. European & American Plans \$2.50 and Up Per Day,

WITH PRIVATE BATH.

GENERAL MAURICE FAVORS LEAGUE OF NATIONS IDE

Britain Fought to Hake War Imposs ble, He Says, and Society Seems Only Guarantee.

NEW YORK, March 19 .- The thing that Great Britain fought f was to make war impossible; I thi there is some hope of achieving th

ideal through the league of natio and no hope of achieving it any Major-General Sir Frederick

Maurice, director of military oper tions of the imperial general staff Great Britain from 1915 to 1918,

Great Britain from 1915 to 1918, a declared himself today upon arrivin from Halifax.

"In every country of Europe tnesses declared himself today upon arrivin from Halifax.

"In every country of Europe tnesses declared himself to the league he continued. "It is wrong to say the Great Britain is unanimously for i but I am quite convinced that the great majority is enthusiastically for it. It has been suggested over het that the holding back of that enthus asm is a Machievalian policy historically attributed to Great Britain, that England is trying to seize the world and get the United States is share our possessions in the world am sure that nothing of the kind influencing opinion in England."

NAIL KILLS BRISTOL BABE

Infant Swallows One of Four-Penn Variety and It Lodges in Its Lungs. By Associated Press.)

BRISTOL, VA., March 19.—Bulales fifteen-months-old daughter of Mr. an Mrs. J. W. Francum, of Bubler, Tenn died at a local hospital here today a the result of having swallowed a four penny nail. An X-ray examination o her body showed the nail had lodge in her loft lung. She lived three hour after an operation had been performed

IONDON, March 13.—The Bolshe vists on Saturday attacked the tow of Morjegorskaya, 130 miles south o Archangel, but were repulsed, according to a Russian official dispatch received here today. The enemy leffity-seven dead and many wounded behind them, while five unwounder prisoners and six machine guns were taken from them.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Terming ber imports into the British Isles, e fective March 31, was announced t day in official dispatches. The Britis board of trade also has withdraw maximum prices other than for p

RIO JANIERO, March 19.—Various localities in Brazil are suffering from floods. The town of Joaseiro, State of Bahia, is inundated, and thousands of houses have been wrecked. The rivers in various parts of the republic are above the flood stage, and considerable damage is resulting.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" To get the genuine, call for full nam LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets Look for signature of E. W. GROVE Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c.—Adv.



If your fore sight is as good as your hind sight, you know you are a darned sight better off to get your evening dress suit here where you can see what you buy, than to experiment with the usual make

to order proposition. Here \$40 buys the latest model coat.

Dinner coats (we almost said Tuxedos), \$32.50.

Everything else men and

boys wear.

Just in. A new lot of beautiful silk hose for ladies.

Prices, \$1.35 to \$4.





REMEMBER last summer's ice bills! Replace your old, wasteful Refrigerator now with a GIBSON—the high grade, sanitary Refrigerator that makes ice.

All models, sizes and interiors now in stock. Moderate prices

